

## National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

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ceive Advertisements.Largest Legitimate Morning Cir-  
culation in the District.

WASHINGTON, JULY 17, 1879.

## CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The National Republican Printing and Pub-  
lishing Company has printed and for sale, in  
large or small quantities, the following speeches:

Senator Conkling, 16 pages.

Senator Edwards, 32 pages.

Senator Blaine, 10 pages.

Hon. Charles H. Joyce, 16 pages.

Hon. J. C. Burrows, 16 pages.

Hon. James A. Garfield, 8 pages.

Other speeches will be added to the list from  
time to time.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

M. DE LESSEPS still agitates his ship-  
canal project in France, regardless of the  
MONROE doctrine.The depression in the manufacturing  
districts of Great Britain is very great and  
failures are following.The bottom is rapidly falling out of the  
Greenback party in Maine. The Republi-  
cans are returning home.Does any one suppose if President HAYES  
should give all his salary to TYLDES that he  
would pay his income tax with it?EWING is going to Maine, inasmuch as  
he finds it an up-hill business in Ohio. A  
change of pasture makes fat calves.SENATOR THURMAN goes quietly and  
gracefully out of public life. He makes no  
 fuss about it himself—neither does anybody  
else.VIRGINIA is making considerable  
progress in judicial civilization. It now allows  
a full colored jury to sit in a case where the  
offender is a negro. That is a step forward.COLONEL CORNHILL would be a good  
missionary to send among the Democratic  
heathen to preach the gospel of Republican  
truth and righteousness. His opening  
lecture under Democratic auspices is a good  
introduction to such a service.PETER HEDRIC, of Williamsport, Pa., was  
a few years ago a reputed millionaire. He  
is now poor and is under an indictment  
in New York for having obtained \$25,000  
of an Elmira bank under false pretenses.  
He was at one time the master spirit of  
Williamsport and was held in high esteem.  
Now he is so poor that "none do him re-  
verence."The city waterworks of Norfolk, Va., like  
our own, being rather short of supply and  
very liberal to the poor, Major JOHN S.  
BRAXTON, collector of customs, has thrown  
open the custom-house cistern for the use  
of the poor, both white and black, and all  
are invited to partake, without money and  
without price. It is just like him.An excited Nation can now cool off, pro-  
vided the natural temperature will permit.  
WATERBORN has given public notice that  
he will not soil his hands with such a man as  
PAINTER. Since when did he come to that  
prudential conclusion—since PAINTER got  
the best of him? He now proposes to wither  
PAINTER with his contempt. He should  
have begun in that way to make it very  
effective.It is now somewhat authoritatively an-  
nounced that Ex-Governor RAMSEY, of  
Minnesota, has been tendered and has ac-  
cepted the War portfolio of the Government,  
when Secretary MCCHARY shall have re-  
turned. This should settle the question, and  
in that view we are gratified that the office  
is likely to be so worthily filled. Governor  
RAMSEY has heretofore been regarded as a  
firm and consistent Republican, and if he  
continues when he enters upon his new duties  
he will find considerable political  
sweeping on hand to put his Department in  
a healthy political condition.The Indianapolis Journal is quite free in  
expressing the opinion that before the  
Springfield Republican undertakes to read  
GRANT, COSKING, CHANDLER, BOWEN,  
LEWIS, and others of that class out of the  
Republican party, it had better secure for  
itself a certificate of membership.The Republican belongs to a class of newspapers  
that can afford to whistle softly while pass-  
ing through the GRANT graveyard. They  
went grinning for GRANT men in 1873.  
Leading Republicans whom they now pro-  
pose to read out of the party can afford to  
bear with them until they discharge the  
loads put in for GRANT at that time.  
When all their barrels are empty they  
should either load with Republican am-  
munition or take their places on the other  
side.The Democratic organ affords a column  
of its space to an eulogy of the late Gov-  
ernor WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, in which  
it is said that ALLEN's faith and devotion  
to the Democratic party was life-long and  
steadfast; but "while the flood of war was  
sweeping over the land he wavered only  
a little." In 1862 he made one of his characteris-  
tically impulsive speeches supporting the  
"Government and favoring a vigorous pro-  
secution of the unpleasantness." Stick a  
pin there. What this means, if it has any  
meaning, is that in an unguarded hour he  
"went back" on his party and advocated a  
support of the Government in its desperate  
emergency. Now, to show how soon a Demo-  
crat can repent of a good act and return to  
the bosom of his party, Mr. ALLEN's eulo-  
gist says: "It was not long after that thewriter stood and watched with intense at-  
tention those long arms punctuating  
"some fierce denunciations of the policy  
of the Administration. He was then in-  
troducing VALLANDIGHAM." And yet, in  
the face of history and stern facts, showing  
the unvaried hostility of the Democratic  
party to the war to crush the rebellion,  
Democratic Senators and members of Con-  
gress stand in their places and declare that  
the Democratic party carried the war for  
the defense of the Union. But for this one  
blemish ALLEN would now be canonized by  
the Democratic party.

## DEMOCRATS AND THE SOLDIER.

While the Democrats freely admit that a  
soldier who had lost both legs in the service  
of his country during the rebellion, and  
against whose record nothing could be  
brought, has been thrown out of position  
by the Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms of the  
Senate, they attempt to break the force of  
that act by asserting that "he is a Republi-  
can, and so is the man who has been ap-  
pointed to take his place." This may be  
true, but it is open to reasonable doubt.  
We cannot imagine any strip of Republi-  
can who would accept a position made vac-  
ant by the removal of a legless soldier,  
without proper cause for the displacement.  
We have no desire to look upon or content  
plate such a Republican, for he would be a  
political deformity of eminent repulsive-  
ness. There may be men in the Republican  
party who would take position and bread  
from a soldier who gave both his legs to the  
cause of his country, but if such exist, they  
belong on the other side of the political  
line, and will go there, leaving their Republi-  
canism behind as useless and discarded  
baggage during their explorations of a new  
political country. We venture the opinion  
that there is not a true-hearted, sound-  
minded, and well-principled Republican in  
the whole country who would accept of a  
position made vacant under the circum-  
stances attending this case. The removal  
of a no-legged soldier from position with-  
out cause is execrable, and for a Republican  
to share the benefits of such a wrong does  
not mitigate the case at all, though it may  
place a part of the odium upon an alleged  
Republican head.

## MANUFACTURERS IN THE SOUTH.

The Charleston News and Courier is dis-  
cussing the question of manufacturing cot-  
ton in the South, and in that it strikes the  
key-note of the future prosperity and great-  
ness of that section. The South needs  
manufactures, but it lacks the capital to  
set them in motion; and how to secure that  
capital is a problem at which that people  
have evidently been wrestling at the wrong  
end ever since the close of the war. The  
News and Courier, in its present discussion  
of the question, proceeds upon the hypo-  
thesis that—If the cotton raised there was manufactured  
in the Southern States the planters would be  
enriched, and the South would be a great  
power. To the South, in general, the  
gain by manufacturing is the whole difference  
between the value of the raw cotton and the  
value of the manufactured article, less the  
amount paid, if any, to outside stockholders  
for working materials. The Southern  
spinners have an advantage of 10 or 15 per  
cent. over New England, and the manu-  
facturers now in business report an entire  
freedom from strikes and other labor com-  
plications which affect the New England manu-  
facturers disastrously. There is certainly no  
reason why the South should not look forward  
to the time when manufacturing capital will  
largely seek employment in the cotton States,  
where the raw material can be had at the  
doors of the factories. The cotton mills which  
have been started in the South have been very  
successful, and the number is increasing every  
year. We repeat the watch-word first given,  
ten years ago, in these columns—Bring the  
mills to the cotton!We re-echo the remark of the News and  
Courier—"Bring the mills to the cotton!"  
It is the only way in which the South can  
become prosperous and independent. If  
that section has the available capital with  
which to erect mills and stock them with  
machinery, it is the easiest thing in the  
world to "bring the mills to the cotton."  
But after the mills and machinery have  
been secured, they would remain idle unless  
artisans are available to operate them  
and make them effective. The force neces-  
sary to accomplish this end must be secured  
either among the manufacturing districts  
of the North or from Europe. To secure  
this force the policy of the South must be  
radically changed. These artisans and  
operatives, if from the North, have been  
living where freedom of opinion, thought,  
and action have been assured to them as  
citizens, and they would not consent to  
surrender these, as has been to a great ex-  
tent heretofore required in the South, under  
a change of location. Northern capital  
will not seek investment in the South in  
property of any kind requiring a residence  
there until all the guarantees of constitu-  
tional citizenship are rendered as perfect  
there as at the North. In the abstract  
the investment of capital in the South is  
rather attractive, but in the concrete these  
attractions are dissipated by the tone and  
temper of the Southern people toward those  
who come among them and hold only the  
relations of "carpet-baggers" in Southern  
Society. No man of wealth, education, and  
refinement cares to isolate himself for the  
poor privilege of accumulating money that  
he cannot enjoy as the peer of his neighbors,  
who resided there before he changed his lo-  
cation. The South has stood in its own  
light, and if it is wise it will change position  
and "live and let live" under terms of mutu-  
al respect.

## JUDGES, LAWS, EQUITIES, ETC.

The Evening Star, which condenses with  
brilliance on local and political matters, ex-  
presses the opinion that Congressman J. M.  
THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, is likely to be  
appointed to the vacancy created by the  
death of Judge HUMPHRIES, and then  
offers the following suggestion:As Maryland law rules to a certain extent in  
this District, there is some propriety in the ap-  
pointment of a portion of the bench from that  
State, familiar with its laws and precedents,  
but who respects the Judge should be se-  
lected from our own bar, which has abund-  
ant material of ability, dignity, and integrity.When the question was before Congress  
as to what proportion of the expenses of  
the District government the United States  
should pay, the Star was unanimous that 50  
per cent. was the least that the General  
Government should pay. So were all "the  
old citizens." Everybody said "at least  
50 per cent.," and so Congress and the  
President made a law by which the United  
States should pay 50 per cent. of the expenses  
of the District. This was right, as is proven by  
the State assessment, which shows that the  
United States owes one-half the propertyhere. Now, as Mr. THOMPSON and the other  
citizens of the United States pay half the  
expenses of the government of the District,  
is it not right that these citizens should hold  
at least half the offices? That seems to be  
just. What is sauce for the goose should be  
sauce for the gander.As to the other argument of the Star, and  
those who advocate the appointment of a  
District lawyer, that Maryland law rules,  
and therefore a lawyer versed in that should  
be appointed Judge, is puerile. It might ap-  
ply if the proposed judge were from the  
State of Louisiana, whose laws are founded  
on the civil laws and the code Napoléon.  
The laws of all the other States, Maryland  
included, are founded upon the English  
common law, and the lawyer who is  
thoroughly versed in his profession in any  
one of the States is competent to practice  
or act as judge in any of the others. The  
statutory laws of different States differ  
slightly, but they all have one origin, and  
the judges who have construed them all  
studied the same text-books. So that the  
talk about "a knowledge of Maryland law"  
is what Master M. O'BRIEN, in "Peter  
Simple," would have called "flap-doodle,"  
which, being translated, means "stuff to feed  
fools on."There is another view of this matter of  
District people holding office. There are  
to-day, and has been since a few years after  
the District was established, ten times more  
people from the District of Columbia hold-  
ing office (according to the population), than  
from any State in the Union, not even ex-  
cepting Ohio. The Official Register will  
show this. Even in the Treasury, where  
the law requires "that the officers, clerks,  
and employees shall be appointed accord-  
ing to representation," and where, if that  
law were enforced the District would have  
seven officials, it has nearer than many hun-  
dreds. It would seem to be about time to  
stop this senseless twaddle about "District  
men" being appointed to District offices.What has been said is not to be under-  
stood as advocating the appointment of  
Mr. THOMPSON or any one else; it is simply  
intended to call attention to the true state  
of the case.

## THE ENEMIES OF GRANT.

The New York Commercial Advertiser now  
takes a little stock in the GRANT boom in  
this wise:It will delight the independent voter to learn  
that WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, that most acute  
and shrewd politician, is against GRANT's  
nomination for the Presidency. In fact about  
all the old party managers are for some other  
man than GRANT. The people will overcome  
the new wave of the "Grant mania" which  
set in in 1874, when they re-nominated LINCOLN  
against a solid Senate and an almost solid  
House. The people mean to have GRANT for  
the next President, and when the people rise  
the politicians must take a back seat.Boys, do you hear that? There is sober  
truth and faithful history in the above para-  
graph, and history often repeats itself.  
The people know whether they want Gen-  
eral GRANT, and if they want him they will  
have him in spite of the machine politicians,  
who may fancy that they have the power  
to frown down and sit on the people's favorite  
at pleasure and with success. For  
eighteen years there has been a class of politi-  
cians in the Republican party who have  
steadily pursued the path of dissatisfaction,  
unless their own peculiar views and favor-  
ites were recognized and honored. They  
have shared honors, and then they have been  
placated for the time. Their peculiar  
friends have had a share of the emoluments  
of position and that has added to their hap-  
piness. But when a season of barrenness  
has come, and everybody could not have all  
they wanted, the sweet has become sour,  
and bitter criticisms and unkind words  
have followed, occasionally a victim has  
been sacrificed to a petty grudge, and an  
insult has been offered to disaffecting Rep-  
ublicans; but the world has moved on,  
bringing reverses and some successes to the  
Republican party, until it is now approach-  
ing another contest, the most trying in  
eighteen years. The people have per-  
mitted the politicians to have their way  
until the Republican estate has been seriously  
disrupted and weakened in its power. Indeed, it has been  
brought as near shipwreck as it could be  
without bringing total disaster.The people cannot afford and will not al-  
low the Republic to be pushed further in  
the direction of peril. They will take  
charge of and control the next Presidential  
campaign with a standard-bearer of their  
own selection, in whose tried patriotism  
and wisdom they have perfect confidence  
and trust. Politicians may frown and pre-  
dict, but the people will act when the  
proper time comes, under feelings and  
promptings kindred to those which led  
them throughout the trying years when  
LINCOLN and GRANT stood at the National  
helm. The people have determined that  
the Democratic party shall not capture this  
Government in the next Presidential con-  
test. The assailing perils have been made  
manifest, and no doubtful experiments will  
be tried to please anybody—they will go  
for a sure thing, and they think they know  
just where to find it.

## WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Portentous Extracts from the Chronology of  
the Rebellion.

1861.

JULY 17—The Union cavalry advanced to  
Centerville. Fight at Scurrytown. W. V. A.,  
between 1,500 men of General Cox's brigade  
and the Confederates. The Unionists were de-  
feated, owing to reinforcements not arriving  
in time.

1863.

JULY 17—General Pope's cavalry occupied  
Gordonsville, Va., and destroyed the railroad  
junction and a quantity of stores. Cynthiana,  
Ky., captured by Morgan after a hard fight.  
Small currency act approved by the President;  
also the coinage act. Congress adjourned.  
General Nelson assumed command at Nash-  
ville. A meeting party of men of Woodford  
(Ky.) Cavalry, were attacked by sixty rebels  
near Columbia, Tenn. The Unionists took  
refuge in a house in the neighborhood. The  
fight lasted six hours, when the rebels re-  
treated, losing some. Nobody hurt on the  
Union side.

1865.

JULY 17—Morgan surrounded near Gallipolis,  
Ohio, but managed to cut his way out with  
a small portion of his force. Colonel Rankell  
had a three hours' fight with him near Berlin,  
Ohio; three rebels were killed. Riot in New  
York quelled and the military withdrawn  
from a great part of the city. Mayor Odysse  
advised the citizens to remain quietly in their  
houses or places of business, but to be prepared  
for any emergency. The draft took place  
quietly in a number of places in the East.  
General Canby placed in command of the de-  
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